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Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

3rd Quarter 1992 Report — Volume 22, Number 3

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana received some welcome moisture beginning the third quarter of 1992 after about 6 months of drought in the first half of the year. The moisture not only brought relief for Montana's agriculture industry, but also worked toward preventing a major forest fire season.

Montana's third quarter **Civilian Labor Force** of 411,600 showed a slight decline of 0.8 percent, or 3,400 workers, from the previous quarter – but showed a gain of 1.5 percent over the third quarter of 1991.

Employment

Total average employment of 387,600 for the third quarter remained the same as during the previous quarter – but was up 6,900 and 1.8 percent from the third quarter of last year. Third quarter 1992 employment stood at just 4,500 below the all-time third quarter high of 392,100 set in 1989.

Unemployment

The number of Montana's **unemployed** during the third quarter averaged 24,000, or 5.8 percent. This represented a decrease of 3,400 unemployed from the previous quarter, and of 900 unemployed from the third quarter of 1991.

Total Non-Agricultural Employment**

****NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the third quarter averaged 313,200 – which was 3,700 jobs higher than the second quarter, and 6,100 higher than third quarter 1991. Of the 3,700 gain in jobs, the **private sector** gained 8,800, while **government** declined by 5,100.

Non-agricultural employment increased by 4,600 jobs from August to September, reflecting increases in both local and state government jobs as school resumed in the fall.

Quarterly Trends

	– Montana –				– U. S. –
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1992 - 3rd	411,600	387,600	24,000	5.8%	7.4%
1992 - 2nd	415,000	387,600	27,400	6.6%	7.4%
1992 - 1st	410,200	376,200	34,000	8.3%	7.9%
1991 - 4th	401,600	372,500	29,100	7.2%	6.6%
1991 - 3rd	405,600	380,700	24,900	6.1%	6.5%
1991 - 2nd	404,300	378,000	26,300	6.5%	6.7%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1992 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

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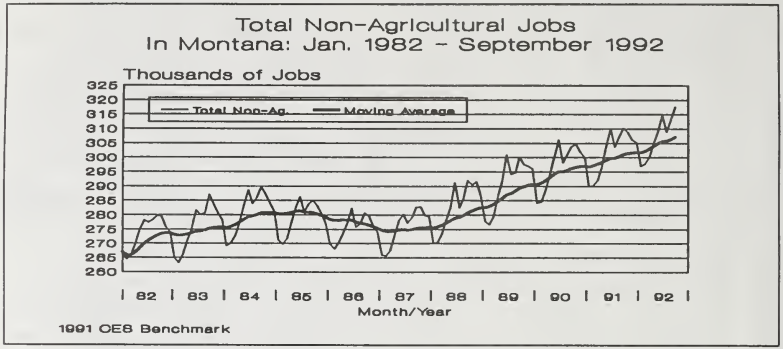
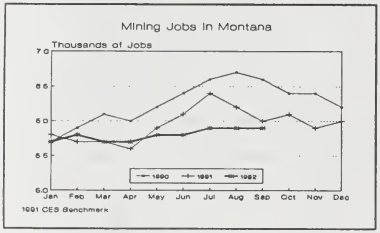
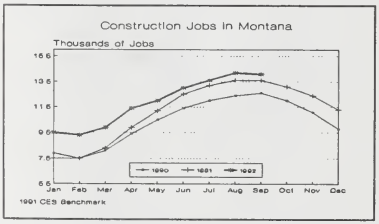


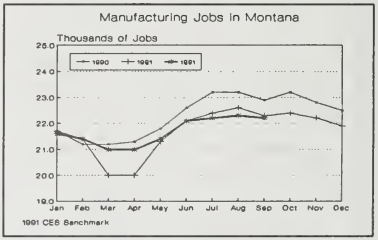


MINING jobs averaged 6,100 jobs—up 200 jobs over the previous quarter, but down 100 from the corresponding quarter of 1991. From August to September MINING declined by 100 **non-metallic mineral mining** jobs, and 100 **oil & gas extraction** jobs.



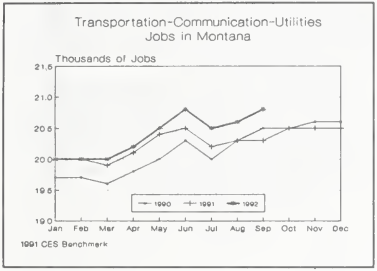
CONSTRUCTION averaged 13,900 jobs for the quarter—up 1,800 jobs from the previous quarter, and up 400 from third quarter 1991. Over the quarter **general building** posted a gain of 500 jobs, **heavy construction** gained 600, and **special trades** added 700.

CONSTRUCTION declined by 100 jobs from August to September, with **heavy construction** losing 200 jobs, **special trades** gaining 100, and **general building** remaining the same over the month. Comparing September 1992 to September 1991, **general building** and **special trades** each increased by 500 jobs, while **heavy construction** dropped 500.

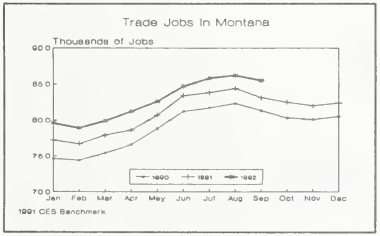


MANUFACTURING increased by 700 jobs during the quarter to an average of 22,200 jobs, but was down by 200 jobs from the previous year. Most of the gain for the third quarter was in **lumber & wood products**, which showed a gain of 500 jobs. **Food & kindred products** was up by 200 jobs. MANUFACTURING jobs were down in September by 100 compared to Sep-

tember 1991, with **nondurable manufacturing** showing some job loss, and **durable manufacturing** remaining the same.

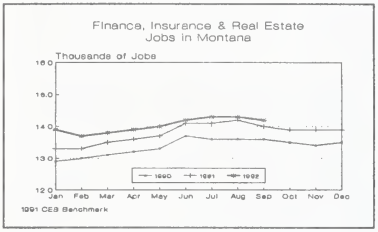


TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,600 jobs for the quarter—100 more than the previous quarter and 300 more than the corresponding quarter of 1991. August to September jobs increased by 200 due to a seasonal gain of 400 jobs in **local & interurban transport**, and a loss of 200 jobs in **electric, gas & sanitary utilities**. September 1992 TCU jobs were up by 500 over September 1991.

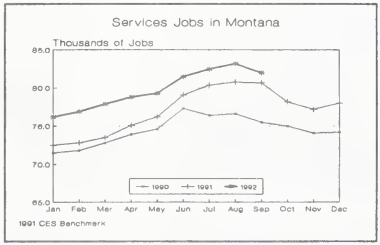


TRADE jobs of 85,800 for the quarter reflected an increase of 3,000 jobs over the previous quarter, and 2,000 over the third quarter of 1991. **Retail trade** gained 2,900 jobs, and **wholesale trade** gained 100.

There were 700 fewer TRADE jobs in September than August due to seasonal decreases. **Wholesale durable goods** declined by 100 jobs, while **wholesale non-durable** remained the same. In retail trade, **eating & drinking places** reported the largest decline of 400 jobs—with **building materials & garden supplies, food stores, apparel & accessories** and **miscellaneous retail** each losing 100 jobs. During September **general mercantile** and **furniture & home furnishings** each gained 100 jobs.



FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) jobs averaged 14,300 for the quarter—up 300 jobs over the previous quarter and 200 over the third quarter of 1991. During the quarter **finance** picked up 200 jobs over the preceding quarter, **real estate** gained 100, and **insurance** remained the same.

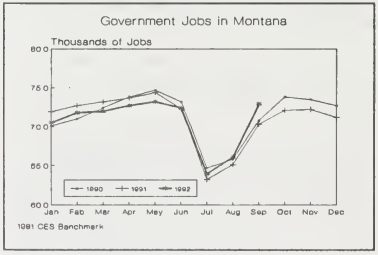


SERVICE jobs averaged 82,600 for the quarter—an increase of 2,700 over the previous quarter, and of 2,000 over the third quarter of 1991. **Hotels & other lodging places** gained 1,500 jobs during the quarter, **health services** gained 500, **amusement & recreation** was up 600, **business services** gained 400, **membership organizations** increased by 200, and **social services** picked up 100. **Education services** declined by 500 jobs; and **engineering & management** and **personal services** were

each down by 100. The decline in educational services was a normal seasonal decrease as schools were not in session during July, August and part of September.

From August to September, SERVICES experienced a normal seasonal decline of 1,200 jobs. **Hotels & other lodging places** was down by 600 jobs, **amusement & recreation** 400, **business services** 200, **personal services** 100, **health services** 100, and **engineering & management** 100. During the same period other sectors started to show increases, with **private education** up 200 jobs and **auto & miscellaneous repair** up 100.

There were 1,300 more SERVICE jobs in September 1992 than September 1991. September **health services** was up 1,000 jobs, **social services** up 400, **business services** up 300, **automobile & miscellaneous repair** up 300, and **membership organizations** up 100. **Hotels & other lodging places** was down 500 jobs in September, and **amusement & recreation** was down 400.



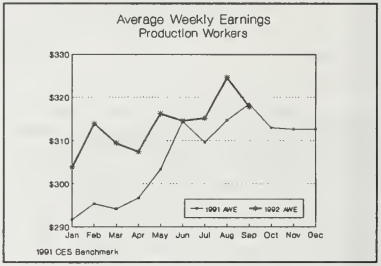
GOVERNMENT jobs averaged 67,600 for the quarter, down 5,100 jobs from the previous quarter. **Local government** was down 5,200 jobs, and **state government** was down 900. **Federal government** was up by 1,000 jobs.

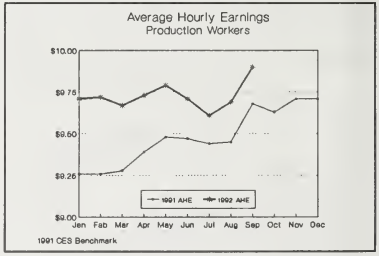
GOVERNMENT jobs were up 6,800 from August to September as local and state schools went back into session. **Other local government** showed a decline of 1,600 jobs, many of which were seasonal jobs, and temporary jobs at county fairs.

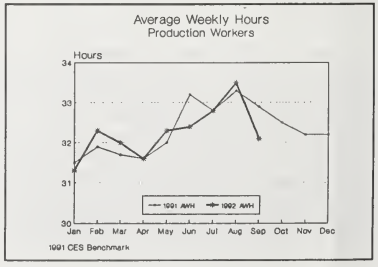
Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings for the third quarter were $6.45 higher than the second quarter's average – and $4.95 and 1.6 percent higher than for the comparable quarter in 1991.

The increase in **average weekly earnings** is due to 0.7 more **average weekly hours** worked than during the previous quarter. **Average hourly earnings** averaged $9.73, which was about the same as during the previous quarter.







2nd Quarter 1992 Mass Layoffs

Approximately two thirds of the 2,530 workers laid off during second quarter 1992's mass layoff events were laid off because of seasonal furloughs in education-related jobs and the completion of an oil refinery remodeling project in Billings. Only 8 percent of the laid-off workers were employed in manufacturing jobs, and those were employed mainly in the lumber and wood products industry.

Except for the oil refinery construction layoffs, second quarter 1992 layoff activity closely resembled that of second quarter 1991. Excluding the oil refinery data, "seasonal work" layoffs dominated during the second quarters of both 1992 and 1991—with nearly the same number of layoff events and laid-off workers being identified each of the 2 quarters. Because most of the layoffs were seasonal, many of the firms involved were also the same.

Many of the workers laid off during second quarter 1992 were temporary hires, especially on the large oil refinery project, and only about one-half of the laid-off workers applied and qualified for unemployment insurance.

Statistics cited in this article came from the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program—which identifies, describes and tracks the impact of major worker layoffs in Montana. The program monitors layoffs of at least 31 days in duration that involve at least 20 workers filing initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits during a consecutive 3-week period.

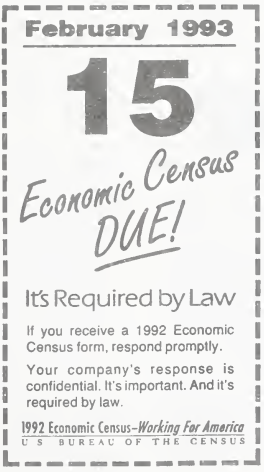
Economic Census Information Important

About 14,000 Montana businesses will be among 3.5 million businesses around the country receiving 1992 Economic Census forms in December.

Economic Censuses are taken every 5 years. The 1992 Economic Census is the most comprehensive ever undertaken. For the first time, activity in finance, insurance, real estate, communications and utilities will be measured along with sectors traditionally covered. The result will be a 98 percent census of all economic activity in the nation.

Information requested from businesses includes the number of employees, annual payroll, and the value of goods and services provided during calendar year 1992.

The due date for returning the completed forms is February 15, 1993.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It's Required by Law
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Your company's response is confidential. It's important. And it's required by law.
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U S BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Firms receiving forms are required by law to respond. Information provided is completely confidential.

The federal government relies on data collected in the census to develop important measures of economic change such as monthly retail sales and the gross domestic product.

State and local agencies use data generated by the census in regional planning and economic development.

Businesses use the data to develop business plans, calculate market share, and to compare themselves to industry averages.

Publishable data from the census will be available in printed reports and on compact discs.

Highlights by Industry Components

Agriculture

- **The Montana Agricultural Statistics** Service said in September that this year's wheat harvest should be better than previously estimated.

Mining

- **Strong winds** caused millions of dollars in damage to the West Decker Mine load-out facility in July. A spokesman estimated repairs could require about 5 months of work and cost as much as $4 million. The East Decker Mine was not damaged, he says.

Construction

- **Twenty-eight new highway rest stops** are planned for Montana over the next few years according to the director of the Montana Department of Transportation. In the process, he says some run-down rest areas will be closed. Six rest areas have been targeted for year-round operation.

- **Work is scheduled to being** this September on the reconstruction of Como Dam south of Hamilton according to a Bureau of Reclamation spokesman, who says the project will cost an estimated $16 million to $18 million.

- **Preliminary construction has begun** on a grizzly bear theme park located near the west entrance to Yellowstone Park. The park's developer says he hopes to have 2 man-made habitats for captive bears and an interpretive center finished late this year. A hotel, RV park, restaurant, stores, and giant-screen theater are also planned for Grizzly Park, but further development hinges on state and federal officials granting permission for the center to keep captive grizzlies.

- **Columbus Hospital** in Great Falls is currently building a $5.3 million office building near the hospital to house doctors' offices. A spokesman says the building is scheduled to be completed by August 1993.

- **The number of hotel and motel rooms** available in Billings will be up by about 10 percent by next summer because of 3 new limited-service motels located near the interstate highway. Lodging spokesmen report 1 new motel opened in July, another is under construction, and a third is set to begin construction in late October.

Manufacturing

- **Rebuilding is underway** on the JD Lumber mill in Judith Gap that was destroyed by fire in June, and the mill's owner says the entire mill should be back in operation by February 1993. The new operation will employ between 70 and 75 workers, he says, down slightly from previous employment levels because of increased production efficiency.

- **An Idaho corporation** that bought the former Montana Wood Specialities mill in Missoula earlier this year has shut down the mill and put its equipment and buildings up for sale. A spokesman says the company decided that putting the mill in working order would be too expensive. Twelve employees were laid off.

- **Ribi ImmunoChem Research Inc.** has announced plans to spend $5 million on an expansion of its Hamilton facility in order to expand the production of Ribi's cancer treating drug, MELACINE. A Ribi spokesman says Ribi wants to be ready to meet anticipated demand once regulatory approval is received for the drug, which is in the advanced stage of testing on melanoma patients. A spokesman says the expansion project should begin this fall, and be completed sometime next year. He says employment is expected to grow from 62 to 73 workers.

- **United Tote Co. has sold** its 20 percent interest in 5 United Track Racing Inc. race tracks to a London-based company. A spokesman says United Tote plans to focus on providing and servicing wagering systems around the world.

- **The Plum Creek sawmill** in Belgrade and more than 140,000 acres of timberland is now the property of Lousiana-Pacific Corp. The properties were sold first to a partnership of Oregon timber men, and then immediately

sold to Lousiana-Pacific, according to newspaper reports. Louisiana-Pacific is "restructuring our manufacturing operation," according to the Belgrade mill manager. Some workers have been laid off, and some materials are being sent to Lousiana-Pacific's Deer Lodge mill, but the manager says he doesn't know if changes will result in more jobs at the Deer Lodge operation.

- **A medical equipment** manufacturing firm has announced plans to quit business a year after moving to Great Falls from California. Provisor Inc. made portable intravenous equipment poles, and bases for medical office chairs and tables. A spokesman says the company lost suppliers and customers when it moved to Montana, and prospects for reasonable profits looked slim. Five employees will be affected by the decision.

- **Following the move** of its upholstered furniture factory to a new plant in Bridger, Yellowstone Furniture Co. is using its former Bridger location as the manufacturing site for its Cambridge Bookcase Division. That plant will build bookcases, entertainment centers and other wooden furniture, according to a company spokesman. Between 10 and 13 people will be employed to start with, he says.

- **A spokesman for** the Centennial Foods plant in Dillon says his company has signed an agreement with Quaker Oats to produce a new fat replacer product that the giant cereal company is developing. Centennial Foods will continue to work on developing markets for its waxy barley product, he says.

- **A new tribal business** has been formed on the Fort Belknap Indian reservation. Fort Belknap Industries Inc. was launched by a $3.2 million U.S. Department of Defense contract to manufacture spare parts for land-mine systems, but a spokesman says the tribe also wants to branch into the manufacture of metal, plastic and rubber items for non-military businesses.

- **Two Billings men** have started the Chimaco Food Products company, and are marketing Chimacos Zesty Little Mexican Munchies to members-only wholesale stores. The pair mixes and packages a chili-flavored mixture of nuts, seeds, sesame sticks and other ingredients.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **An Altamont Gas Transmission Co.** spokesman has announced a 1-year delay in the construction of a 620-mile natural gas pipeline that would cut down from Canada northwest of Havre to connect with the Kern River pipeline in southwestern Wyoming. He says current plans now call for construction to occur in 1994.

Retail Trade

- **Thurman Industries Inc.** has purchased the Pay 'N' Pak store in Billings, according to a Thurman spokesman, along with 3 other Pay 'N' Pak stores in Washington and Oregon. Pay 'N' Pak Stores Inc. had filed for bankruptcy last fall, and was close to liquidating stock at its Billings store when the sale, which is subject to federal approval, took place.

- **Construction is underway** on a Sam's Club store in Great Falls that is scheduled to open in November. A spokesman says about 175 to 200 workers will be hired to work at the warehouse store operated by a subsidiary of Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **A spokesman for Crop Hail Management** says the Norwest Insurance Inc. subsidiary is moving most of its operation to Sioux Falls, South Dakota early next year to be closer to major Midwest markets. About 27 employees at the current corporate headquarters in Kalispell will be offering the option of transferring to Crop Hail offices in South Dakota or Minnesota. Seven or eight employees will remain in Great Falls, he says. The crop insurance company collects more than $7 million in permiums on policies sold by more than 100 agents in Montana.

- **Two Minnesota insurance executives** involved in the crop hail insurance business have purchased Mountain States Insurance Co. of Bigfork according to the company's former owner.

- **American Bank of Montana** officials say they have received federal approval to acquire First Security Bank of Livingston, First Security Bank of Big Timber and InterWest Bank of Bozeman—and operate them as branches of their American Bank in Billings.

Services

- **Montana's ski industry** recorded an increase in skier revenues for the fifth consecutive year in spite of an early close to the ski season, according to a spokesman for the state's Department of Commerce, who noted that nearly 60 percent of last season's skiers were from out of state.
- **The nation's oldest** hunting and conservation club has announced plans to move its headquarters to Missoula from the Washington, D.C. area. Boone and Crockett keeps official statistics on rifle-hunted North American big game, and finances wildlife research and education projects.
- **Information is being processed** instead of beets at Missoula's old American Crystal Sugar Co. plant. Education Logistics Inc. designs geographical information computer software for schools, government agencies and other customers in the United States and Canada. About 120 people are employed at the recently-converted sugar beet processing plant.
- **IBM Corp. has joined forces** with Missoula's Recording for the Blind research group to develop a system for transferring the text of a book into IBM's BookManager personal computer software program designed for people with vision problems.

Government

- **A National Weather Service** spokesman says his agency will more than double its staff in Montana beginning next year. Missoula, Glasgow and Billings will join Great Falls as full-fledged forecasting offices with Doppler radar, he says, and statewide agency staff will increase from 40 to 90.

CLARIFICATION: An item in the last issue of this publication said that voters in Gallatin and Madison counties had passed a 3-percent sales tax on luxury items. It neglected to say that the sales tax is confined to the Big Sky resort community. The tax applies only to luxury-type purchases such as lodging, restaurant meals and drinks, souvenirs and ski passes.

Women in Montana's Labor Force

Most of us are aware that there are more and more women in Montana's labor force, but may not have a clear idea of the numbers and percentages involved.

Research and Analysis Bureau analysts recently looked into the subject using data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Current Population Survey data series. Here are some of their findings:

- About 32,000 women joined Montana's work force between 1980 and 1991. In 1980, 51 percent of Montana women 16 years of age and older, or 154,000 women, participated in Montana's labor force. Eleven years later 61 percent of women in that age group, or 186,000 women, were in the work force. By comparison, the number of men in Montana's work force dropped by 3,000 workers during the same time period from 78 percent, or 220,000 men, in 1980—to 75 percent, or 217,000 men, in 1991.
- Most of the 32,000 women going to work during those 11 years found employment in Montana's service-producing industries—which not only showed growth during those years, but also traditionally have employed more women than men. Those industries include eating & drinking establishments; food stores; general merchandise stores; finance, insurance & real estate; hotels; health services; education; social services and government.
- Forty percent of Montana's women workers worked part time (fewer than 35 hours per week) in 1991 compared to 20 percent of their male counterparts. However, 80 percent of the women working part time indicated they preferred part-time to full-time employment.
- In addition, women had a lower rate of unemployment than men in 1991—or 6.4 percent compared to 7.4 percent for men. And they also remained unemployed for shorter periods of time than men.

Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Chuteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Nurse's Aide	355.674-014	$ 5.48 per Hour	7/21/92	Region 9***
Bartender	312.474-010	$ 5.42 per Hour	7/22/92	Region 4***
Waiter/Waitress	311.477-018	$ 4.25 per Hour	7/22/92	Region 4***
Short Order Cook	313.361-022	$ 4.88 per Hour	7/22/92	Region 4***
Horticultural Laborer	405.687-014	$ 4.50 per Hour	7/27/92	Region 1***
Security Guard	372.667-034	$ 5.68 per Hour	7/28/92	Region 1***
Manager, Industrial Organization	189.117-022	$ 12.11 per Hour	8/10/92	Region 5***
General Practitioner	070.101-022	$ 33.85 per Hour	8/10/92	Statewide
Ranch Hand/Cattle Worker	410.664-010	$ 900.00 per Month	8/13/92	Statewide
Baker	313.281-010	$ 6.07 per Hour	9/03/92	Region 2***
Computer Systems Analyst	012.167-066	$ 13.90 per Hour	10/02/92	Region 5***
Building Insulation Supervisor	863.134-010	$ 9.34 per Hour	10/05/92	Billings
Combine Operator	410.683-010	$1100.00 per Month Plus Room & Board	10/15/92	Statewide

* These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.
** U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.
*** See map above for state wage information regions.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM

SEPTEMBER 1992 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	405,729	380,741	24,988	6.2%
YELLOWSTONE	66,532	62,947	3,585	5.4%
CASCADE	39,480	37,157	2,323	5.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,404	4,195	209	4.7%
BIG HORN	4,130	3,487	643	15.6%
BLAINE	2,791	2,582	209	7.5%
BROADWATER	1,369	1,263	106	7.7%
CARBON	3,858	3,690	168	4.4%
CARTER	833	814	19	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,490	2,408	82	3.3%
CUSTER	5,624	5,382	242	4.3%
DANIELS	1,029	1,015	14	1.4%
DAWSON	4,787	4,643	144	3.0%
DEER LODGE	4,188	3,792	396	9.5%
FALLON	1,302	1,268	34	2.6%
FERGUS	5,550	5,224	326	5.9%
FLATHEAD	31,755	29,490	2,265	7.1%
GALLATIN	29,990	29,025	965	3.2%
GARFIELD	782	756	26	3.3%
GLACIER	5,317	4,662	655	12.3%
GOLDEN VALLEY	490	444	46	9.4%
GRANITE	1,267	1,166	101	8.0%
HILL	7,493	6,955	538	7.2%
JEFFERSON	5,332	5,078	254	4.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,228	1,192	36	2.9%
LAKE	10,276	9,323	953	9.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,602	25,256	1,346	5.1%
LIBERTY	771	737	34	4.4%
LINCOLN	8,269	7,388	881	10.7%
MCCONE	1,065	1,029	36	3.4%
MADISON	2,934	2,840	94	3.2%
MEAGHER	896	855	41	4.6%
MINERAL	1,280	1,170	110	8.6%
MISSOULA	42,520	40,334	2,186	5.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,655	1,489	166	10.0%
PARK	6,332	5,924	408	6.4%
PETROLEUM	287	256	31	10.8%
PHILLIPS	2,517	2,392	125	5.0%
PONDERA	2,847	2,641	206	7.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,194	1,144	50	4.2%
POWELL	2,821	2,646	175	6.2%
PRAIRIE	639	608	31	4.9%
RAVALLI	11,861	10,781	1,080	9.1%
RICHLAND	5,115	4,767	348	6.8%
ROOSEVELT	4,910	4,296	614	12.5%
ROSEBUD	4,645	4,263	382	8.2%
SANDERS	3,071	2,680	391	12.7%
SHERIDAN	2,060	1,995	65	3.2%
SILVER BOW	13,834	12,721	1,113	8.0%
STILLWATER	3,131	2,958	173	5.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,379	1,333	46	3.3%
TETON	2,639	2,569	70	2.7%
TOOLE	2,115	1,997	118	5.6%
TREASURE	467	443	24	5.1%
VALLEY	4,120	3,899	221	5.4%
WHEATLAND	955	909	46	4.8%
WIBAUX	502	461	41	8.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM
AUGUST 1992 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	412,160	387,514	24,646	6.0%
YELLOWSTONE	67,451	63,883	3,568	5.3%
CASCADE	40,271	37,937	2,334	5.8%
BEAVERHEAD	4,409	4,209	200	4.5%
BIG HORN	4,239	3,559	680	16.0%
BLAINE	2,875	2,669	206	7.2%
BROADWATER	1,404	1,306	98	7.0%
CARBON	4,023	3,832	191	4.7%
CARTER	851	834	17	2.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,496	2,429	67	2.7%
CUSTER	5,627	5,454	173	3.1%
DANIELS	1,066	1,039	27	2.5%
DAWSON	4,870	4,674	196	4.0%
DEER LODGE	4,216	3,852	364	8.6%
FALLON	1,313	1,276	37	2.8%
FERGUS	5,585	5,215	370	6.6%
FLATHEAD	32,111	29,925	2,186	6.8%
GALLATIN	30,425	29,487	938	3.1%
GARFIELD	800	773	27	3.4%
GLACIER	5,359	4,616	743	13.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	497	460	37	7.4%
GRANITE	1,266	1,181	85	6.7%
HILL	7,568	7,096	472	6.2%
JEFFERSON	5,412	5,202	210	3.9%
JUDITH BASIN	1,223	1,177	46	3.8%
LAKE	10,397	9,509	888	8.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,092	25,810	1,282	4.7%
LIBERTY	803	772	31	3.9%
LINCOLN	8,464	7,601	863	10.2%
MCCONE	1,057	1,028	29	2.7%
MADISON	2,998	2,900	98	3.3%
MEAGHER	882	847	35	4.0%
MINERAL	1,336	1,201	135	10.1%
MISSOULA	43,025	40,932	2,093	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,678	1,532	146	8.7%
PARK	6,471	6,036	435	6.7%
PETROLEUM	289	262	27	9.3%
PHILLIPS	2,552	2,413	139	5.4%
PONDERA	2,740	2,626	114	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,154	1,106	48	4.2%
POWELL	2,855	2,730	125	4.4%
PRAIRIE	645	616	29	4.5%
RAVALLI	12,171	11,266	905	7.4%
RICHLAND	5,250	4,815	435	8.3%
ROOSEVELT	5,110	4,473	637	12.5%
ROSEBUD	4,722	4,254	468	9.9%
SANDERS	3,023	2,632	391	12.9%
SHERIDAN	2,125	2,063	62	2.9%
SILVER BOW	14,330	13,111	1,219	8.5%
STILLWATER	3,261	3,097	164	5.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,414	1,381	33	2.3%
TETON	2,690	2,626	64	2.4%
TOOLE	2,057	1,990	67	3.3%
TREASURE	447	426	21	4.7%
VALLEY	4,276	3,991	285	6.7%
WHEATLAND	946	879	67	7.1%
WIBAUX	540	503	37	6.9%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM
JULY 1992 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	416,985	394,473	22,512	5.4%
YELLOWSTONE	68,466	64,966	3,500	5.1%
CASCADE	40,501	38,425	2,076	5.1%
BEAVERHEAD	4,473	4,264	209	4.7%
BIG HORN	4,197	3,520	677	16.1%
BLAINE	2,845	2,644	201	7.1%
BROADWATER	1,424	1,338	86	6.0%
CARBON	4,070	3,923	147	3.6%
CARTER	893	874	19	2.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,585	2,520	65	2.5%
CUSTER	5,724	5,573	151	2.6%
DANIELS	1,089	1,077	12	1.1%
DAWSON	4,872	4,725	147	3.0%
DEER LODGE	4,195	3,813	382	9.1%
FALLON	1,365	1,332	33	2.4%
FERGUS	5,666	5,326	340	6.0%
FLATHEAD	32,269	30,463	1,806	5.6%
GALLATIN	30,853	30,025	828	2.7%
GARFIELD	818	796	22	2.7%
GLACIER	5,431	4,701	730	13.4%
GOLDEN VALLEY	516	475	41	7.9%
GRANITE	1,285	1,210	75	5.8%
HILL	7,657	7,148	509	6.6%
JEFFERSON	5,540	5,329	211	3.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,314	1,264	50	3.8%
LAKE	10,544	9,778	766	7.3%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,346	26,153	1,193	4.4%
LIBERTY	825	796	29	3.5%
LINCOLN	8,574	7,828	746	8.7%
MCCONE	1,101	1,053	48	4.4%
MADISON	3,129	3,021	108	3.5%
MEAGHER	915	888	27	3.0%
MINERAL	1,364	1,256	108	7.9%
MISSOULA	43,395	41,409	1,986	4.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,712	1,568	144	8.4%
PARK	6,514	6,174	340	5.2%
PETROLEUM	299	266	33	11.0%
PHILLIPS	2,557	2,449	108	4.2%
PONDERA	2,824	2,685	139	4.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,125	1,087	38	3.4%
POWELL	2,942	2,810	132	4.5%
PRAIRIE	647	621	26	4.0%
RAVALLI	12,383	11,603	780	6.3%
RICHLAND	5,307	4,883	424	8.0%
ROOSEVELT	5,102	4,526	576	11.3%
ROSEBUD	4,804	4,339	465	9.7%
SANDERS	3,019	2,734	285	9.4%
SHERIDAN	2,198	2,136	62	2.8%
SILVER BOW	14,249	13,265	984	6.9%
STILLWATER	3,359	3,191	168	5.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,458	1,413	45	3.1%
TETON	2,782	2,727	55	2.0%
TOOLE	2,162	2,088	74	3.4%
TREASURE	480	461	19	4.0%
VALLEY	4,298	4,099	199	4.6%
WHEATLAND	954	899	55	5.8%
WIBAUX	567	533	34	6.0%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992 DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	407.4	410.5	412.7	414.8	412.8	417.4	417.0	412.1	405.7				
EMPLOYED PERSONS	369.9	376.4	382.4	389.0	386.0	388.0	394.5	387.5	380.7				
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	*0	*0	0.2	0				
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.9	27.5	32.4	33.9	31.9	34.0	36.0	34.1	34.0				
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.5	34.1	30.3	25.8	26.8	29.4	22.5	24.6	25.0				
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	9.2%	8.3%	7.3%	6.2%	6.5%	7.1%	5.4%	6.0%	6.2%				
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	8.3%	7.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.8%	7.4%	6.0%	7.1%	6.8%				
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%				
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%				

1991 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	398.2	400.0	403.2	402.4	402.5	408.0	408.2	408.0	400.5	397.9	401.8	405.5	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.1	369.1	369.1	375.9	378.7	381.4	382.4	383.9	375.7	371.5	370.5	375.6	375.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.1	23.8	28.3	31.8	31.6	37.0	38.4	38.1	34.1	35.3	26.2	25.5	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	30.9	34.1	26.5	25.8	26.6	25.8	24.1	24.8	26.4	31.1	29.9	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.6%	7.7%	8.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.6%	6.7%	7.3%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.4%	7.2%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

1990 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	400.8	404.4	406.0	404.7	403.1	407.9	405.7	404.5	394.8	396.6	397.3	398.4	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.1	380.7	383.0	383.4	381.7	386.2	385.5	386.0	371.7	371.7	370.2	370.9	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.8	34.1	34.1	36.8	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.2	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.7	23.7	23.0	21.3	21.4	21.7	20.2	18.5	23.1	24.9	27.1	27.5	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.0%	4.6%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.6%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.5%

1989 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	397.5	399.5	397.2	401.1	404.2	412.3	415.0	416.3	408.0	403.9	402.0	405.0	405.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0.1	*0	*0	*0	0.7	0	0	0	0.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.9	368.9	368.9	377.7	382.1	386.6	393.5	396.4	386.3	383.2	378.5	384.0	381.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.0	29.4	29.0	38.3	40.8	40.9	39.9	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	28.4	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	30.6	30.3	23.4	22.1	25.7	21.5	19.9	19.7	20.7	23.5	21.0	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.2%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.4%	6.6%	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.0%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.8%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1992 BENCHMARKS.
2/NON-ADDITIVE-INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE(UNROUNDED)NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)
1992

91BM
(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1991	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	297.0	297.8	300.2	304.8	308.9	314.8	308.9	313.0	317.6				
TOTAL PRIVATE	226.5	226.0	228.2	232.2	235.7	242.4	245.0	246.9	244.7				
GOODS PRODUCING	36.8	36.5	36.6	38.1	39.3	41.2	41.9	42.6	42.2				
SERVICE PRODUCING	260.2	261.3	263.6	266.7	269.6	273.6	267.0	270.4	275.4				
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	189.7	189.5	191.6	194.1	196.4	201.2	203.1	204.3	202.5				
MINING	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9				
METAL MINING	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3				
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1				
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6				
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9				
CONSTRUCTION	9.5	9.3	9.9	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.1				
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1				
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.7				
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3				
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.0	21.0	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.2				
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8				
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5				
*LOGGING	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3				
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4				
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1				
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4				
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6				
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7				
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.8				
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.0				
RAILROAD	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3				
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8				
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5				
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9				
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3				
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6				
TRADE	79.6	78.9	79.9	81.2	82.6	84.7	85.8	86.2	85.5				
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2				
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2				
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7				
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5				
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0				
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4				
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6				
RETAIL TRADE	63.9	63.2	64.0	65.1	66.3	68.4	69.4	69.9	69.3				
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2				
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1				
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2				
FOOD STORES	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.4				
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1				
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3				

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992

91 BM
(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1991													
GAS STATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9				
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5				
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8				
EATING & DRINKING	23.4	23.5	24.0	24.6	25.2	26.3	26.7	27.0	26.6				
MISC RETAIL	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6				
DRUG STORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6				
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.2				
FINANCE	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7				
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8				
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1				
INSURANCE	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6				
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5				
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
REAL ESTATE	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9				
SERVICES	76.2	76.9	77.9	78.8	79.3	81.5	82.5	83.2	82.0				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.3				
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6				
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.4				
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0				
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.4				
HEALTH SERVICES	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.8				
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0				
HOSPITALS	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2				
LEGAL SERVICES	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1				
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1				
SOCIAL SERVICES	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8				
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2				
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5				
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1				
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8				
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	70.5	71.8	72.0	72.6	73.2	72.4	63.9	66.1	72.9				
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.7	14.1	14.1	13.4				
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.1	20.2	19.0	20.5	22.5				
STATE EDUCATION	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	7.3	8.7	10.9				
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.6				
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36.6	37.5	37.6	37.9	38.5	38.5	30.8	31.5	37.0				
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	23.3	16.1	16.4	23.5				
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.4	15.2	14.8	15.1	13.5				

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992

91BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1991													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	146.6	147.5	148.5	150.8	152.3	153.9	148.2	149.4	154.7				
TOTAL PRIVATE	109.5	109.7	110.5	112.4	113.7	116.3	117.0	117.5	116.6				
MINING	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
CONSTRUCTION	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5				
MANUFACTURING	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6				
DURABLE GOODS	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1				
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5				
TCU 1/	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4				
TRANSPORTATION	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9				
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5				
TRADE	38.0	37.7	37.7	38.9	39.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.7				
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1				
RETAIL TRADE	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.7	35.5	36.6	36.9	36.7	36.6				
EATING & DRINKING	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.1				
FIRE 2/	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7				
FINANCE	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5				
SERVICES	50.9	51.3	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.9	54.2	54.8	54.0				
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.0				
HEALTH SERVICES	22.4	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.5				
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37.1	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.6	37.6	31.2	31.9	38.1				
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2				
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.9	9.2	9.8	11.2				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.5	16.6	16.7	21.7				

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Sep. 1991	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Sep. 1991
*TOTAL PRIVATE	207.0	209.9	207.7	202.7	$317.79	$324.62	$315.21	$318.47
MINING	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	$594.00	$601.47	$604.99	$590.52
*CONSTRUCTION	11.4	11.5	10.8	10.9	$557.57	$589.05	$568.13	$576.38
MANUFACTURING	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.8	$478.26	$480.42	$474.97	$476.32
Durable Goods	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	$470.40	$476.77	$470.45	$467.67
Non-Durable	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.3	$497.83	$487.70	$485.27	$496.27
*TCU 1/	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.1	$517.94	$539.76	$534.10	$525.63
*Transportation	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.3	$499.87	$529.74	$514.02	$505.40
*Comm. & Util.	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.8	$548.24	$555.70	$565.79	$558.64
*TRADE	75.3	76.3	75.8	73.2	$219.48	$230.68	$221.74	$220.93
*Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.1	$351.17	$370.14	$355.39	$365.27
*Retail Trade	62.1	62.9	62.4	60.1	$191.20	$201.37	$193.30	$189.71
*FIRE 2/	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.9	$315.95	$328.71	$313.64	$329.96
*SERVICES	69.2	70.7	70.0	67.9	$270.56	$270.75	$261.69	$266.67

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Sep. 1991	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Sep. 1991
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.1	33.5	32.8	32.9	$9.90	$9.69	$9.61	$9.68
MINING	39.6	41.0	41.1	39.9	$15.00	$14.67	$14.72	$14.80
*CONSTRUCTION	37.0	38.3	37.5	38.4	$15.61	$15.38	$15.15	$15.01
MANUFACTURING	38.2	38.9	38.9	39.3	$12.52	$12.35	$12.21	$12.12
Durable Goods	38.4	39.5	39.6	39.7	$12.25	$12.07	$11.88	$11.78
Non-Durable	37.8	37.4	37.3	38.5	$13.17	$13.04	$13.01	$12.89
*TCU 1/	36.5	39.0	38.9	38.2	$14.19	$13.84	$13.73	$13.76
*Transportation	37.0	39.8	39.0	38.0	$13.51	$13.31	$13.18	$13.30
*Comm. & Util.	35.6	37.7	38.7	38.5	$15.40	$14.74	$14.62	$14.51
*TRADE	29.5	31.3	30.5	30.1	$7.44	$7.37	$7.27	$7.34
*Wholesale Trade	35.4	37.2	36.6	36.6	$9.92	$9.95	$9.71	$9.98
*Retail Trade	28.2	30.1	29.2	28.7	$6.78	$6.69	$6.62	$6.61
*FIRE 2/	35.5	37.1	35.4	37.2	$8.90	$8.86	$8.86	$8.87
*SERVICES	30.4	31.3	30.5	30.9	$8.90	$8.65	$8.58	$8.63

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1992		1991		1990	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	138.1	136.0	134.6	132.8	127.4	125.9
February	138.6	136.4	134.8	132.8	128.0	126.4
March	139.3	137.0	135.0	133.0	128.7	127.1
April	139.5	137.3	135.2	133.3	128.9	127.3
May	139.7	137.6	135.6	133.8	129.2	127.5
June	140.2	138.1	136.0	134.1	129.9	128.3
July	140.5	138.4	136.2	134.3	130.4	128.7
August	140.9	138.8	136.6	134.6	131.6	129.9
September	141.3	139.1	137.2	135.2	132.7	131.1
October			137.4	135.4	133.5	131.9
November			137.8	135.8	133.8	132.2
December			137.9	135.9	133.8	132.2
Dec-to-Dec %			3.1%	2.8%	6.1%	6.1%
AVERAGE:			136.2	134.3	130.7	129.0
Ann Avg %			4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	5.2%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Sep. 1992	Percent Change From Aug. 1992	Percent Change From Sep. 1991	Ann Av% 1991	Ann Av% 1990
ALL ITEMS	100%	141.3	0.3%	3.0%	4.2%	5.4%
Food & Bevarages	18%	139.3	0.4%	1.9%	3.6%	5.8%
Housing	42%	138.4	-0.1%	2.7%	4.0%	4.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	133.3	2.4%	1.5%	3.7%	4.6%
Transportation	18%	126.8	-0.1%	2.4%	2.7%	5.6%
Medical Care	6%	192.3	0.4%	7.0%	8.7%	9.0%
Entertainment	4%	143.2	0.4%	2.1%	4.5%	4.7%
Other Goods & Services	6%	187.0	1.7%	6.4%	7.9%	7.7%

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	July To Sep. 1992	July To Sep. 1991	Year-to-Date 1992	Year-to-Date 1991
STATE OF MONTANA	910	748	2716	2383
GREAT FALLS MSA	53	47	155	159
BILLINGS MSA	118	104	385	316
MULTI COUNTY BUSINES	47	39	150	201
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	68	53	182	152
BEAVERHEAD	12	15	32	33
DEER LODGE	7	7	20	17
GRANITE	3	1	10	4
MADISON	13	5	30	18
POWELL	3	2	14	12
SILVER BOW	30	23	76	68
BOZEMAN LFA	102	79	319	245
GALLATIN	76	60	246	186
MEAGHER	6	2	14	7
PARK	20	17	59	52
GLASGOW LFA	16	19	65	67
DANIELS	0	1	3	6
PHILLIPS	2	1	9	12
ROOSEVELT	5	6	16	16
SHERIDAN	2	3	13	12
VALLEY	7	8	24	21
GLENDIVE LFA	16	9	64	50
DAWSON	6	4	15	21
GARFIELD	0	2	4	4
MCCONE	3	0	4	1
PRAIRIE	0	0	1	0
RICHLAND	7	3	39	23
WIBAUX	0	0	1	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	33	26	72	67
BIG HORN	11	5	27	12
CARBON	6	12	16	32
STILLWATER	7	7	13	14
SWEET GRASS	9	2	16	9
HAVRE LFA	22	18	62	57
BLAINE	5	5	17	13
HILL	15	11	38	39
LIBERTY	2	2	7	5
HELENA LFA	48	43	152	129
BROADWATER	5	1	13	2
JEFFERSON	4	0	14	9
LEWIS & CLARK	39	42	125	118
KALISPELL LFA	157	112	440	344
FLATHEAD	115	86	304	249
LAKE	27	15	81	63
LINCOLN	15	11	55	32
LEWISTOWN LFA	20	23	62	65
FERGUS	11	12	37	34
GOLDEN VALLEY	3	1	5	4
JUDITH BASIN	1	2	4	8
MUSSELSHELL	2	3	8	9
PETROLEUM	0	1	1	5
WHEATLAND	3	4	7	5
MILES CITY LFA	24	28	66	75
CARTER	1	0	2	3
CUSTER	8	11	27	31
FALLON	3	4	10	10
POWDER RIVER	2	6	3	10
ROSEBUD	9	7	21	19
TREASURE	1	0	3	2
MISSOULA LFA	155	129	460	387
MINERAL	2	0	13	7
MISSOULA	100	93	301	263
RAVALLI	43	30	117	95
SANDERS	10	6	29	22
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	31	19	82	69
CHOUTEAU	6	3	21	10
GLACIER	8	9	24	23
PONDERA	5	0	10	9
TETON	2	4	7	15
TOOLE	10	3	20	12

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **CES 790** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of **All Employees** at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES
For Major Industry Divisions in Montana
(Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/91	Bench-mark 3/91	Amount Revised 1991	Percent Revised 1991	Sample Units 3/91	Sample Employ. 3/91	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	292.8	292.0	-0.8	-0.27%	1934	123.2	42%
TOTAL Private	220.7	218.8	-1.9	-0.87%	1717	73.1	33%
Goods Producing	34.4	34.0	-0.4	-1.18%	371	14.6	43%
Private Service Producing	186.3	184.8	-1.5	-0.81%	1346	58.5	32%
Mining	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.75%	56	3.3	58%
Construction	8.1	8.3	0.2	2.41%	121	1.5	18%
Manufacturing	20.5	20.0	-0.5	-2.50%	194	9.8	49%
Durable Goods	12.4	11.9	-0.5	-4.20%	122	5.6	47%
Nondurable Goods	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.00%	72	4.2	52%
Transportation & Utilities	20.1	19.9	-0.2	-1.01%	147	10.3	52%
Trade	76.7	77.9	1.2	1.54%	618	19.7	25%
Wholesale	15.5	15.8	0.3	1.90%	168	3.4	22%
Retail	61.2	62.1	0.9	1.45%	450	16.3	26%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	13.4	13.5	0.1	0.74%	175	4.8	36%
Services	76.1	73.5	-2.6	-3.54%	406	23.7	32%
Government	72.1	73.2	1.1	1.50%	217	50.1	68%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and **Hours and Earnings** estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

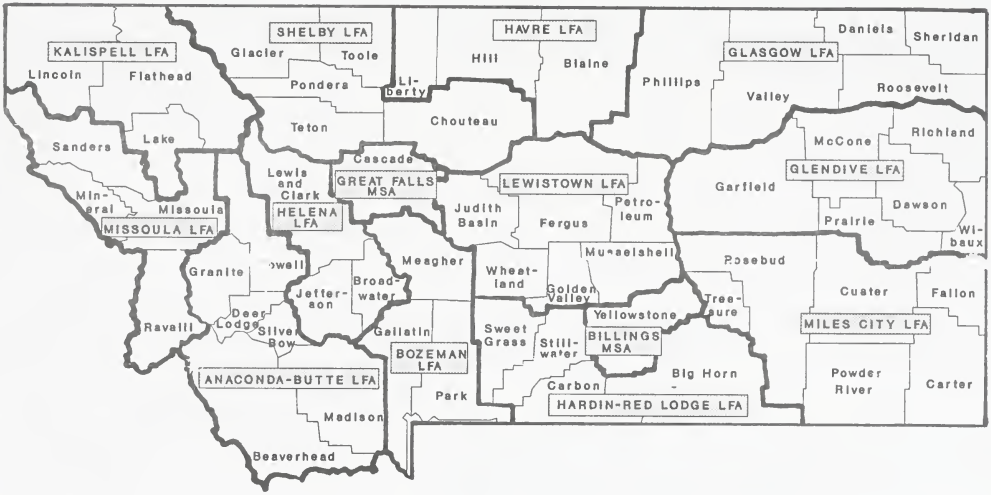
S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

S-7.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data is incorporated from each state's unemployment insurance database in order to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks. Montana's MLS program tracks layoffs of at least 31 days of duration in which 20-or-more initial claims are filed against an employer within a 3-week period. Nationally, the MLS program concentrates on layoffs involving at least 50 laid-off workers.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



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